Cambria Freeman.

M. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875. NUMBER 37.

New and Elegant

FALL STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of PLAIN and BARRED FLANNELS, in all colors, at extraordinary low prices.

WATERPROOFS.—Plain, Barred, Striped, in all shades, at VERY LOW prices.

ALL WOOL black and colored CASHMERES, and black and colored SILKS.

Black Mohairs, Alpacas, and *Colored Dress Goods,* in great variety, and at extraordinary low figures for cash.

Heavy Stock of Calicos, Muslins and Ginghams on our counters, and more arriving daily.

Our Notion Department is fully supplied with everything needed for personal or family use.

Ladies' Neck-Wear, Collars, Cuffs and *Silk Ties* in endless variety.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

Java Canvas in all colors; *Honeycomb* and *Railroad Canvas.*

Gold and Silver Perforated Card Board.

A Great Assortment of PATTERN BOOKS for working on canvas and cloth; also, Patterns for crocheting lace and tidies.

Wax Beads and a large variety of Fancy Goods.

A Full Assortment of Berlin Zephyr, first quality; Germantown, Cashmere and Balmoral Yarns. Also, Morgan's celebrated Stocking Yarn, in all colors, at our standard low prices.

We make it a specialty to procure all goods in our line, not in stock, in the shortest possible time, by parties leaving their orders.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

...es in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of rotary valve BRASS INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

...g PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a ... of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

...Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase ... will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

...logues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. H. STAHLMAN, WILLIAM McCOY.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

(Formerly Red Lion Hotel.)

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

...r Suspension Bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

...House has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and now offers accommodations ... to the city. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Price per day ... Citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to give us a call. ... Allegheny Street Cars pass every three minutes.

SALES STABLES

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

STAHLMAN & M'COY, Proprietors.

TO QUIT BUSINESS!

$10,000

WORTH OF

Fine CLOTHING

...STYLES and BEST QUALITY, for Men ... Boys, will be sold without reserve, at

BARNES' CLOTHING STORE

Opposite the Post Office,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

...HATS and CAPS, together with a large ... of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Overalls, ... Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handker- ...

...determined to quit the business, will sell ... all other goods in the store, CHEAP- ... THEY HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR FIFTEEN ... PAST. Don't forget the place—across the ... from the Post Office—and as I am deter- ... you will get

BARGAINS! Bargains! BARGAINS!

JOHN F. BARNES.

Johnstown, Aug 20, 1875.-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SAMUEL HENRY, dec'd.

...Administration on the estate of ... Henry, late of Ebensburg borough, ... having been granted to the ... persons indebted to said estate ... to make immediate payment, ... having claims against the same will ... them properly authenticated for set- ...

THOMAS DAVIS.

Ebensburg, Sept. 3, 1875.-6t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby ... notified not to meddle with a team of ... (bay and dark brown) wagon, harness and ... left with Christopher Noel until we are ... to take the same away.

FINNEY & JOHNSON.

Cresson, Sept. 15, 1875.-3t.

JOHN DIBERT.....JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annuay when dsird.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequalled advantages for the thorough, practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. ☞For circulars, address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
Principal.

☞The "IRON CITY COLLEGE is the *only* institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—*Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburgh, Pa. [9-17.-3m.]

AN AUTUMN SONG.

BY JENNIE HARRISON.

Oh, the changes will follow the years as they go,
And shadows must mingle with sunlight, we know;
The flowers we gather will wither at last;
The songs we are singing be lost in the past;
Some links must be broken in life's golden chain,
And bells that rang sweetly may not ring again!
Yet why need we mourn, looking back o'er the way,
When forth in the future such brightness may stay;
For all of our losses comes something to gain,
And pleasure close follows the footsteps of pain.

Oh, the river that floweth forever the same
May follow one channel and bear the one name;
But the flowers on its margin, the trees and the grass,
Forever must change with the seasons that pass,
And thus our affection—the stream of the soul—
Right onward, forever unchanging, shall roll,
Though that which hath blossomed once fair by its side
May sink away slowly with time's ebbing tide.
Oh, why need we sorrow for joys that are gone,
While the life-giving river forever flows on?

AN EVICTION.

"Mary, Mary! do you hear what the neighbors says—that we're all going to be evicted?" cried Denis Connor, entering his cabin one evening towards the end of October, and sitting down dejectedly; while Mary, his wife, looked up from her work in blank dismay.

"What do you mean, Denis?" she asked. "Sure, we don't owe a penny of rent, and if the Lord spares our health we'll remain so."

"It's too true, I'm afraid. O Molly, it'll break my heart to leave the old place! and what'll you and Oona do?" and the old man rocked himself to and fro, and moaned bitterly.

"Whist, Denis, dear," Mary said, gently placing her hand on her husband's shoulder; there's some mistake, ye may be certain. His Honor could not mean to turn us out, for sure there's no decenter poor people on all the property than the neighbors. It isn't like as if we were living entirely on the land, and couldn't pay the rent. His Honor couldn't mean to evict *us*, Denis!"

But his Honor did mean to evict them, as they learned formally a few days after; the entire village of Cloonabeg was to be swept away.

It was a wild, bleak spot on the west coast of Ireland, not many miles from the ancient "Citie of the Tribes." The village consisted of a long, straggling row of cabins, on the edge of a common, and within a stone's-throw of the sea. The inhabitants of Cloonabeg were fishermen—poor, simple, honest, hard-working people—who had been born in the cabins they dweit in, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, and knew little of the world beyond. They all had the right of the common—on the other side of which stood the village of Cloonamore, a much more important place, which boasted the possession of a police barrack, a chapel, and a national school. There was little intimacy between the inhabitants of the two villages. The Cloonamore people were farmers, comfortable as farmers go in the west of Ireland, where they have to toil, and toil continually, to make the wretched land produce anything. They were very jealous of their neighbors down by the seaside, who paid far less rent, and on the whole seemed not only to work less, but to be more comfortable.

The fishermen were quiet, proud, reserved people, who lived entirely to themselves, helping each other in difficulty, consoling each other in trouble, and taking little interest in anything save the coming and going of the shoals of fish.

They spent their evenings, when not out on the bay, with their wives; and it was pleasant to see them sitting outside their cabin doors, smoking their pipes, or mending their nets and sails—the men in their rough home-knit blue guernseys, the women in their scarlet jackets. They were very poor, but their wants were few, and they were contented and happy in their simple way.

Denis Conner was considered the most comfortable man in Cloonabeg. He had a son in America, who often sent him money; and a daughter married to a fishmonger in Galway, who was considered almost a merchant. One other child he had, Oona, a pretty golden-haired girl, the pet of the whole village.

In the next cabin to Denis Connor's lived a very old woman, named Merrick; poor Judy she was called, for she had had many troubles in her lifetime. Her husband and only son were drowned twenty years before, trying to save the crew of a brig which struck on "Marguerite's Rock." Young Merrick left a wife who died a few months after, and a sickly little boy. Poor Judy took the child, and managed to bring him up and keep a roof overhead by constant hard work. She assisted the neighbors in their housework, who paid her in kind; and made and mended nets for any of the men who could afford to pay her a trifle, just sufficient to pay the rent. For fifteen years Judy toiled late and early, and then her grandson, Willie, was old enough to take his father's boat and nets and earn his living, and support his grandmother. A fine, handsome, manly lad was Willie Merrick, full-chested, clear-eyed and supple sinewed like the majority of the hardy sons of the sea-coast.

In the market, every one liked to buy his mackerel and haddocks, not only because they could depend on whatever he offered for sale being genuinely good and moderate in price, but they liked the look of his honest face and clear hazel eyes, and the sound of his hearty voice.

Mrs. Merrick was proud of her grandson, and not without reason, for he was a universal favorite, and deserved to be.

A few evenings after Denis Connor had told his wife of the threatened eviction, Oona, his daughter, was sitting with Willie Merrick on the stone seat outside of Judy's cabin. There was no "take," and the men were all about the bench attending to the drive of the nets, or watching a little boat which was making for the quay against wind and tide.

"She'll never get in, Oona, if they don't tack more to the east'ard," Willie said. "Oh, if I had a boat like her, wouldn't I be happy!"

"Aren't ye happy as ye are, Willie?" Oona asked. "Ye told me the other night that ye was the happiest boy in Cloonabeg or Cloonamore either."

"So I am, darlin'," Willie said, looking tenderly at the fair, saucy face beside him; "but I'll be happier when yer my own futirely. When is it to be?"

"Whenever ye like, Willie; father and mother are willing, and yer granny is teasing me every day. Sure, we're all as one as married, aren't we, Willie?"

"Yes, darlin'; but I want the priest to spake the words, and put this on yer *weeshy* little finger;" and young Merrick pulled from his pocket a canvass bag, from the farthest corner of which he pulled a wedding-ring.

"This Shrovetide, then, Willie," Oona whispered with a blush. "Now, I must go in, as mother'll be wanting me. Is that the agent gone into Martin Gill's, Willie? I didn't think it was rent day yet."

"Yes, faix, it is, Oona, and it wants a week yet to the half year;" and Oona went into the house, while Willie went to see what the people were gathering in groups for, and talking so mysteriously about. A very few words served to explain the object of the agent's visit. He had come, accompanied by the bailiff, to serve "notice to quit" on every house. "His Honor, the landlord, wanted the place cleared down," was all the reason he gave. It was a sad thing to walk through the village of Cloonabeg that evening, and go from house to house with the agent. Everywhere he said the same thing: "Ye must clear out; His Honor wants the place. I'll forgive ye half this half-year's rent all around, and give ye to the 1st of January to get away. But remember the men'll be here on New Year's day to pull down these dens."

By the time they had reached Denis Connor's the whole village—men, women, and children—were after them, crying bitterly, and Judy Merrick came to ask what the matter was.

"It's evicted we are—served with a notice to quit, Judy," Mary Connor said quietly. "It isn't easy to leave the place ye were bred and born in, and go out on the world. But God's good; cheer up, Denis *avic*."

"What does she mean, Denis Connor?" Judy cried. "Is it that they're goin' to dispossess ye—to turn ye out of the cabin ye were born in, and yer father and grandfather before ye?"

"Yes, ma'am; that's exactly what we mean," the bailiff said. "I'm going to serve you next."

"Serve me! evict me, turn me, an old woman of three score and ten, out on the road side!" Judy screamed. "No! I was born in that cabin; my father lived and died in it; my ancestors were the first that ever raised a stone of Cloonabeg. Old Judy, poor Judy, Judy Merrick, ye may call me, but I'm Julia O'Brien, and in the cabin I've lived in there I'll die."

"We'll see about that," the bailiff sneered, and Judy rushed out, and knelt down at her door-step. "The first one that crosses here will have to walk over me," she shrieked; but the bailiff advanced, and laying his hand on her shoulder, gave her a printed form, and said jeeringly:

"You're served Mrs. Merrick; and I'd take it easier, if I were you. Come on, sir," he added, turning to the agent, who was examining the condition of the house.

Judy Merrick stood up, and looked at the notice in her hand, and then advanced to the agent's side. "Mr. Hayes, sir," she said slowly, "I'm to be out of this cabin on the 1st of January, amn't I?"

"Yes; and see that you are," Mr. Hayes replied.

"Where am I going to, sir?"

"My good woman, that's nothing whatever to me," he said shrugging his shoulders; "go wherever you like."

"You know, sir, that in Cloonamore one of us can't get a bit, nor sup, nor lodging, for love or money, even if we had that same. Where'll we go to, Mr. Hayes, sir; will ye ask His Honor that?"

"That's nothing whatever to His Honor; he wants his houses, and I suppose he has a right to them. It's not every landlord would treat you so well as to forgive you a quarter's rent, and then give ye two months' notice and nothing to pay," the agent said.

"It's not every tenant that treats a landlord as well as we did in my memory—and that's more than three-score years. He never lost a penny on one of the cabins, and one of us was never a day behind with sixpence o' rent. Can Cloonamore say that, Mr. Hayes, sir? Go back to the big house and tell His Honor that Judy Merrick is going to die in the cabin she lived in, or on the heap of stones ye level it to."

"Come, come; that's all nonsense. See that you are out, bag and baggage, before the 1st of January," the bailiff said, roughly laying his hand on the old woman's shoulder.

"Don't touch me, ye miserable creature!" she cried, shrinking back. "Don't lay yer dirty hand on me, ye black-hearted villain. Look at him, neighbors, mark him, *the evictor!* It's all his dom's and his,"—pointing to the agent. "Mark them, Willie! Don't forget their evil faces!"

"I'll not forget them, granny," Willie Merrick said sternly, with quivering lips and flashing eyes; "and if I ever have a chance, God help them both."

"Och!" Judy cried, lifting up her hands; "may God forget them at their greatest need, and forgive them like as I do now;" and she went in and sat rocking herself for many hours over the fire.

The 1st of January 185- was a bleak, wild day, with a fierce east wind, driving a cutting, bitter sleet before it. The sea and sky, of a gray leaden hue, seemed to meet—you could scarcely distinguish one from the other; and the storm raged along the desolate coast.

The village of Cloonabeg presented a very pitiful sight that New Year's day—a sight once seen, never to be forgotten—a sight which impressed itself on the memory with burning intensity—the sight of an eviction! All words are inadequate to describe the scene—it is something one must look on to thoroughly comprehend. That morning on the common, wherever a stunted shrub offered the faintest shelter from the bitter east wind, the people were sitting huddled together, or lying on their poor beds to keep themselves warm, waiting for the demolition of their cabins; women weeping bitterly, children shivering, and men with folded arms, and set teeth, and blanched faces—men poor, ignorant, homeless, yet exercising a self-control wonderful and touching. The lane leading to the village was also lined on each side by the unfortunate people; and as the bailiffs came with picks to begin their work, the women greeted them with a terrible cry.

The men were silent, calmly, grandly silent. They could have easily beaten off the intruders—they could have chased them into the sea, or dashed their brains out against the rocks; but what would it avail? Others would come and take their places, for Cloonabeg was doomed. The men looked passively on as they saw their homes levelled to the earth—as they saw cabin after cabin fall in.

Opposite the door, Denis Connor and his wife and daughter sat waiting for the end before starting for Galway. In vain they entreated Judy Merrick to accompany them; she would not leave her cabin. Grim and resolute she sat on her bed, and declared solemnly that out she would not go. And her grandson, Willie? Poor fellow, he was in Galway jail on a charge of attempted murder. Mr. Hayes, the agent, had been fired at and without any hesitation he accused Willie Merrick, and the bailiff swore he heard the young man threaten him; so he was committed to stand his trial at the spring assizes.

When the men came to Mrs. Merrick's house, and found her still inside, they paused in dismay, but the head bailiff's order came sharp and decisive: "Go on!" and a shower of dust and stones about poor Judy's ears showed that they were going on without any mistake. Then Denis Connor rushed in, and seizing the woman in his arms, carried her out, just as the roof gave way; but he might as well have left her in her dearly loved cabin, for Judy Merrick was dead! The first desecrating blow struck to the roof which had so long sheltered her, had stilled her heart forever.

All through that dreary winter-day the people sat shivering by the wayside, mourning over their ruined, desolated homes, and at night some few of them were sheltered in barns and out-houses, while others lay under the hedges or on the fallen cabins. The next morning, vans came and took the very old and sick to the workhouse, and those who were able to walk and work went hither and thither in search of employment.

All this time His Honor, the landlord, was enjoying his honeymoon on the shores of Lake Lamau, and knew no more about the fearful scene enacted in Cloonabeg than his somewhile tenants about his locality. The agent thought the little village in the way; the common would, he fancied, make a valuable piece of pasture-land; and so he wrote to his master, and said the houses were only dilapidated dens; declared the tenants never did, or could, or would pay any rent; and then the best thing for all parties was to pull the cabins down, as the people would then emigrate to America. And so Mr. Hayes evicted the people and razed their homes to the earth! Such things have been common and are still not unknown in the west of Ireland.

Months passed, and Willie Merrick still lay in jail awaiting his trial. At the assizes there was not a shadow of proof against him, and one of the game-keepers on an adjoining estate confessed that it was he who fired the shot which wounded the agent; so Merrick was acquitted, and a few kind-hearted people subscribed enough money to pay his passage to America.

"You'll come out to me, Oona darling, won't you?" he said, holding his promised wife in his arms as he said good-bye. "You aren't ashamed of me, are you?"

"No, Willie; but I'll not follow you to America," Oona said sadly. "I'm going a longer journey. O Willie, my heart is broken. You'll never look on the face of Oona Connor again! Good-bye, and may Heaven forever bless you!"

Willie was pushed into the train which was to take him to Cork, and Oona fell fainting into her father's arms.

Three months after, there was a quiet funeral in the old graveyard of Cloonabeg, an old man and an old woman were the only mourners.

Oona Conner was dead, and her last wish had been to sleep beside her brothers and sisters in the little country graveyard she had played in as a child. There she sleeps, with no cross at her head or stone at her feet; but her grave is well known, and the memory of the events which caused her death is still green. No one in the west of Ireland has forgotten the Cloonabeg eviction.

WAITING FOR A CAVE.—Three or four days ago, within two or three miles of this city, a Washington street merchant, who had business in the city, came to a small creek, beside which a native was washing his shirt. The man was sousing the garment up and down and around, and as he "soused" he whistled a merry tune.

"Do you have to wash your own shirt?" inquired the merchant, as he halted.

"Not allus, but old Bet has got one o' her fits on jest now," was the ready reply.

"Then you don't agree very well?"

"Purty well on the general thing. Bet's kind o' mulish, and I'm kind o' mulish, and when we get our backs up we crawl off to see who'll cave first."

"I should think you would want some soap?"

"I do."

"Why don't you get it, then?"

"That would be caving to Bet, stranger. She's squatted on the only bit of bar soap 'tween here and Vicksburg, and she's jest achin' for me to slide up and ask her for it."

"And you won't?"

"Stranger," replied the native, as he straightened up, "don't I look like a feller that would wear a shirt three months afore I'd cave in and holler for soap?"

The merchant sided with him, and as he drove on, the man soused the shirt up and down and went on with his whistling.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

A TRUTHFUL SKETCH.—Let a man fail in business, what an effect it has on his former creditors! Men who have taken him by the arm, laughed and chatted with him by the hour, shrug their shoulders and pass on with a cold "How do you do?"

Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and presented that would not have seen the light for months to come, but for the misfortunes of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good; if not, the scowl of the sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the corner. A man that has never failed knows but little of human nature.

In prosperity he sails along gently, wafted by favoring smiles and kind words from everybody. He prides himself on his name and spotless character, and makes his boast that he has not an enemy in the world. Alas! the change. He looks at the world in a different light when reverses come upon him. He reads suspicion on every brow. He hardly knows how to move or to do this thing or the other; there are spies about him, a writ is ready for his back. To know what kind of stuff the world is made of, a person must be unfortunate, and stop paying once in his lifes time. If he has kind friends then they are made manifest. A failure is a moral seive—it brings out the wheat and shows the chaff. A man thus learns that words and pretended good will are not and do not constitute real friendship.

NEW EVERY MORNING.—Here is an utterance that has the sunbeam in it: "The Lord's mercies are new every morning." What an assurance that is to carry with us in all our wayfarings through this world! The future is always dark to us. The shadows brood over it. A vail hides it from our sight. What is under the shadows, what is behind the vail, what is advancing out of the impervious mist, none of us can know. We have no anxious question to ask. This is enough for all that is coming: "The Lord's mercies are new every morning." The morning yet to break upon us may be heavy with storms. No matter; the mercies will not fail. Come, live a comfortable, happy and thankful life. Don't be cast down with care or work. Take up each day as it comes, certain of this, that whatever it lay upon you to do or to bear, it will bring new mercies for new deeds.

THE FAMILY TEETH—A TRUE STORY.—A toothless couple in one of our rural districts concluded, after much jaw, that they would gum it no longer; that, in fact, the family must be provided with a new set of teeth. These worthy people were not given to ostentatious display; they believed in having something for a rainy day; they also firmly believed the doctrine that the twain were one flesh, and since one pair of spectacles, brass-bound, had been sufficed for their united eyes, why should not one set of teeth work equally well? Accordingly, those aged mouths repaired to a neighboring dentist, and lo! the triumph of mind over matter—a set of teeth that will bite off a plug of tobacco for "father" or nibble Sunday caraway and chatter harmless gossip for "mother," with equal precision! Life has new fresh zest, and found a new relish. It is lovely and beautiful to see them at the little round table ready for dinner. "First, the old lady picks up the teeth—they are always lying about handy—slips them in and makes a good use of her privileges while father is laying up a generous stock of provisions on his plate. Presently he leans back in his chair, puts down his knife and fork and says, cheerfully, "Come, mother, give me the teeth!" Then the old lady, with true conjugal alacrity, touching to behold, catches them, hands them across the table to the old gentleman, who dexterously claps them in his own mouth, and the family eating goes complacently on, till perhaps, "mother" comes to a hard spot and demands the molars. So back and forth, like a weaver's shuttle, busily ply the teeth, till the square meal is ended. —*Boston Globe.*

GOD'S WAY AND MAN'S WAY.—God says: Seek ye first the kingdon of heaven and its righteousness, and all earthly things shall be added unto you.

Man says: Seek first worldly wealth and fame and power; religion you can get on a dying bed.

God says: Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it.

Man says: Let prayer go, and work for what you want.

God says: Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over, shall men give unto your bosom.

Man says: Charity begins at home. Why give to others that for which you have toiled so hard? Your own family may want it.

God says: Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them.

Man says: Each man for himself. Look out for number one.

God says: Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.

Man says: Make sure of your worldly treasures. Heaven is a long way off.

God says: Who hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion for him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?

Man says: What guarantee have I, if I give my earnings to the poor, that I shall not come to want myself?

God says: There is that which scattereth, and yet increaseth.

Man says: It is only by saving and hoarding what *you* have that it will increase.

Reader, what says your conscience? Is not God's way better than man's?

A STORY FROM CLEVELAND.—A story comes to us from Cleveland which will be relished hereabouts, where the family name of the hero is not unknown. In the action at Lundy's Lane a Colonel O'Neill ("General" he got to calling himself) got a scratch on his leg. The wound was a matter of great glory to him, and he nursed it through after days, growing lamer with every year, that the memory of his bravery might be ever near him. Gradually, from sheer pondering over his glories, he grew to think that the success of the battle depended largely on his valuable services, and finally the impression grew and became fixed on his mind that Scott was a mere subordinate to himself. One day, late in life, as he sat nursing his leg and pondering over the glorious past, a young man visiting the family for the first time, approached and sympathetically remarked, "Lame, General?" "Yes, sir," after a pause and with inexpressible solemnity, "I am lame." "Been riding, sir?" "No!" with rebuking sternness, "I have not been riding." "Ah! slipped on the ice, General, and hurt your leg?" "No, sir!" with actual ferocity. "Perhaps you sprained your ankle, sir?" With painful slowness the old man lifted his leg in both hands, set it carefully on the floor, rose slowly from his chair, and looking down upon the unfortunate youth with a state of mingled wonder, pity and wrath, burst forth in the sublimity of rage, "Go and read the history of your country, you d—d puppy!"—*Cincinnati Times.*

SOME years ago a Massachusetts man was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor. When the fact of his election was announced, he was called upon for a speech. He proceeded to acknowledge the honor in very handsome terms, and added that he had no doubt he should make a good Lieutenant Governor, as that was the office he had always held in his own house.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - - Oct. 8, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

Of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLLET,

Of Bradford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

WM. H. SECHLER, Ebensburg,

[Subject to decision of District Conference.]

REGISTER AND RECORDER:

JAMES M. SINGER, Ebensburg.

TREASURER:

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Conemaugh Boro'.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Boro'.

J. D. PARRISH, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.

AUDITORS:

JOHN B. ROSS, Blacklick Township.

F. P. McCORMICK, Wilmore.

THE radical papers are amusing themselves by dubbing the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer Paunchеous Piollet. After the election they will no doubt feel like exclaiming, "Didn't he Pauncheous and Piollet on to us like the very d—l!"

JUDGE PERSHING sent one fellow to prison whom the Republicans of Schuylkill county elected as commissioner and who was a candidate for re-nomination; but they are very far from being disheartened on that account, as they have nominated in his place a man named Blass, who has been in jail and paid his fine for selling liquor to minors.

WE informed our readers last week that the conference from this district (Cambria and Blair) had failed to agree upon a candidate for State Senator at their meeting at Gallitzin on the 30th ult., and had adjourned to meet at Altoona on yesterday (Thursday). We will wait until the latest moment before going to press Thursday evening, and if we receive any news by telegraph we will publish it in our local department.

THE Scranton *Republican* is guilty of a disreputable misstatement in connection with Judge Pershing's record in regard to the bill preventing the payment of wages in store orders. Governor Curtin recommended a measure of this kind and Judge Pershing introduced a resolution favoring it. (Leg. Record 1863, page 189.) The *Republican* deludes its readers by representing Judge Pershing's vote against the call of the previous question on a bill on which he desired to speak as a vote against the bill. He favored the measure throughout. (See Legislative Record 1863, pp. 797,798.) If the *Republican* will look at the *Record* on the pages referred to it can verify the correctness of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, from which we quote, and gather material for an explanation.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* calls attention to the fact that a quiet but desperate effort is being made in this State to re-elect Governor Hartranft and to retain possession of the State treasury. The radical leaders fully appreciate the danger of their situation, the probability of defeat in Ohio and the disheartening influence of last year's failure, and they are making a commensurate struggle to maintain themselves. The energy of their campaign should give energy to ours. The work of Democratic organization must commence now and continue until it is crowned by success in November. A majority of the people of Pennsylvania desire a change. It is the duty of the hour to convert this inert desire into an active force by getting every man to the polls who thinks that it would be a good thing to do to elect Pershing and Piollet.

THE Republican county convention assembled in the Court room on Tuesday last. The delegates, so far as our personal knowledge extends, were highly respectable citizens, and their proceedings were conducted in good order. The candidates put in nomination are perhaps as creditable a selection as could have been made under all the circumstances. Against them personally we know nothing, and have therefore nothing to say. Of course no Republican in this county believes or hopes that any portion of the ticket nominated, except one County Commissioner and one County Auditor, will be elected, the calling and election of whom is made secure by the provision of the new Constitution, which is eminently right and proper. The convention nominated *two* candidates for the office of County Commissioner, both respectable gentlemen—Rees S. Lloyd, of Cambria township, and David J. Jones, of Johnstown. As only *one* of these gentlemen can be elected in a county so decidedly Democratic as Cambria, the contest at the ballot-boxes between Lloyd and Jones will simply be one of strength or popularity with the party, and the highest on the vote will be elected; or, in other words, the devil of Republican politics will take the *hindmost* of the two. We need not repeat that there is no doubt about the election of the Democratic county ticket entire. It deserves to be elected, and under the advancing banner of PERSHING and REFORM, the Democracy of Cambria will again march to a triumphant victory.

The True Issue of Pennsylvania.

The N. Y. *Sun* ably discusses the Pennsylvania canvass, which it says is warming up, and the tactics of the Cameron-Mackey Ring are developing apace. They intend to run the campaign on the currency issue, and ignore the troublesome Ring robberies altogether. It is a hopeful refuge, and they take to it with great alacrity. They are a modest party, and would fain retire for the present from public notoriety. Life in jails and penitentiaries has few charms for them, and they would much prefer a continued residence in the luxurious palaces reared at the public expense. Having several millions of the people's money, stolen at odd times and in various ways, sudden and imperative demands for restitution would fall heavily upon them in these hard times. They ask to be let alone.

They insist that the several hundred cases of bribery and corruption, the few millions embezzled in the form of interest, and the trifling diversion of the sinking fund from the payment of the public debt to the pockets of the Ring, shall not be dragged into this canvass. It would be an outrage. The attention of the people ought not to be invited to a matter of so little moment as the wholesale plunder of their treasury, and the habitual use of at least a part of the proceeds to debauch their Legislature in the interest of the thieves, and even to corrupt the ballot-boxes, so that a fair election has been a thing unknown and impossible in the second State of the Union. The Ring managers are decidedly in favor of any other issue, and have seized upon the alleged soft money deliverance at Erie with an eagerness which shows that they regard the change of discussion from State to national affairs as a matter of life and death.

The election of Pershing after a heated campaign, in which the Ring enormities had been the principal issue, would be utterly ruinous, not only to the Ring as a body, but to every individual member of it. It would be followed by prosecutions and suits, imprisonments and enforced restitutions of plunder, which would render the occupation of the public robber in Pennsylvania both odious and unprofitable. Pershing's swift visitation of justice upon the peculating Commissioners of Schuylkill was anything but reassuring to the treasury thieves, and with a very little popular encouragement he would make the executive power in Pennsylvania as terrible to the Rings as it is now in New York.

As for Piollet, he is even worse. From him they have no reason to expect anything but sharp and serious work. His life, his character, his aggressive career as a reformer, with the great constituency of farmers and workingmen whom his eloquence, more than anything else, has awakened to the necessity of self-protection, make him the very incarnation of all that is dreadful to the Ring. When Sam Josephs heard of his nomination he exclaimed, out of the depths of his soul: "Great God! if he ever gets into the treasury he won't leave a leaf unturned!" Mackey, it is said, cannot contain his terror; and the faces of the whole gang are white over the prospect. His election means their destruction, and they know it. They cannot buy, bully, or deceive him. He is as able as he is honest, and when he places the key in the treasury door, the plundered public will be invited to walk in after him. Every book will be laid open for inspection. Every record will be turned up to the light. There will be no more concealments, and there will be enough material dragged out of the secret recesses of that office in the first quarter of Piollet's administration, to employ the Auditor-General, the Attorney-General, and the courts of the Commonwealth for several years to come.

If a legislative committee, which has been studiously baffled and denied access to a single book or paper in the custody of the Treasurer, was able to report the enormous defalcation of $1,200,000—interest embezzled—what may not be expected from a thorough and unhindered examination of the accounts so carefully concealed? The Republican leaders were shrewd when they seized upon the currency question and pushed it into prominence, in the hope that it would prove the one absorbing theme of the campaign; and the Democrats will be foolish if they allow the ruse to succeed. The whole Republican party—press, orators, and all—are out in full cry on the improvised money issue. Mr. Wright and the Democratic marshals should bring them up on a sudden turn. The election in Pennsylvania is for a Governor and a State Treasurer—not for President or Representatives in Congress. The real question is whether the State shall be honestly or dishonestly governed; whether the taxes wrung from the people shall be applied to the purposes for which they are levied, or go to feed and fatten the Rings. The taxpayers need care but little whether their money is hard or soft, if it is to be ground out of them to support an extravagant and licentious Administration, and a large part of it stolen as fast as it is raised.

Pennsylvania has issues of her own, upon which every honest man who is not a party bigot or a party slave will inevitably vote with the Democrats and reformers. Why should they be abandoned when success upon them is beyond a peradventure? Why leave anything to the chances in Ohio? It is simply marching off the vantage ground and giving battle where the enemy invite it, and where, if defeated, the Ring hope to get away with the plunder accumulated during their long occupation of the offices of the State? Will the Democrats consider?

OHIO elects Allen next Tuesday.

Senator Wallace's Great Speech.

We publish herewith the concluding portion of a very able speech delivered at a large meeting of the Democracy of Clearfield county, on the 28th of September by Hon. William A. Wallace, and commend it to the consideration of all of our readers. The Republican party has had uninterrupted control of the State government from 1860 up to the present day. Will any intelligent man, after having read the figures and facts presented by Senator Wallace, pretend to say that a change in the management of the affairs of the State is not imperatively demanded in the interest of every taxpayer in the commonwealth? The people are thoroughly in earnest on this subject and are fatally bent upon a change of administration, so that extravagance and corruption shall be dethroned, and honesty and reform be made the *rule* in the future, and not the *exception*, as they have been in the past.

The expense of your State government have increased from $446,000, in 1850, to $1,096,153, in 1874. The control of patronage, power, and place is vested in a cabal of men who dictate nominations, prescribe legislation, and farm the revenues of your great State. A system of taxation devised in their interest fills your Treasury at the expense of your industrial corporations, or is so imposed as to be wrung ultimately from the people. Taxes upon real estate have been repealed to give the excuse for the change of your loans from a five to a six per cent., to the end that a full Treasury might be at hand to make earnings for personal gain and political purposes, and the people were made to pay thereby, since 1867, more than $2,000,000 by this act alone. This subject is one that is worthy the consideration of the gentleman who opened the campaign at Reading, and as its results are upon us yet, and daily affect the finances of the State, it is pertinent to inquire how it was done? what has been done? and why it was done? The act of February 2, 1867, originated in the Treasury. Its spacious pretext was the lifting of our overdue debt and funding it so as to meet it at maturity. It increased the interest upon $23,000,000 of the State debt from five to six per cent. See its first effect upon the taxpayers of the State:

On December 1, 1866, the whole debt was	$35,622,052
On this we paid an annual interest of	1,807,135
On December 1, 1867, the whole debt was	34,766,431
On this we paid an annual interest of	2,257,033

So that after paying $855,621 of the public debt, we were required to pay $449,897 more interest than we did the year before. For the seven years that have passed from December, 1867, to December, 1874, one per cent. upon the whole $230,000 per year for seven years makes an aggregate of $1,610,000; add to this the cost of placing the loan, $89,606; interest paid in 1867 more than in 1866, $449,897; total cost of new loan to the people to December 1, 1874, $2,149,503. What was the ulterior purpose of this change of loan? It was to increase the balance in the Treasury; it was to fill up the vaults for use by those who controlled the finances. See its result. By the report of the State Treasurer for 1867 we find that he had in his hands an average monthly balance of $3,582,214. By the same report for 1868 the average monthly balance is shown to be $2,309,000. These are grand totals, glorious pickings for skillful financiers, rich placers for political use. The glorification over the reduction in the total of the debt prompts me to give it a glance in passing. It is to be remembered that the sinking fund policy and its results belong to the Democracy, for they originated it, and without their active aid its effects would have been utterly destroyed. Official records fully prove this fact.

From 1860 to 1874, inclusive, the Treasury has received from the people the sum of		$86,923,898
The public debt, December, 1859, was	$37,967,846	
The public debt, December, 1874, is	24,569,688	
Whole cash paid on debt	$13,389,412	
Interest paid on public debt	28,960,883	
		$42,350,105
Money to be accounted for		$44,573,793

Thirteen millions of debt have been paid, and forty-four and a half millions of money have still to be accounted for. Where are they? They can only be accounted for by reckless expenditure, extravagance in administration, and misappropriation of assets. A full treasury to produce interest for those who rule at Harrisburg has been the policy for years, and in the attempt to expose it you and your representatives have been turned from its doors and denied the right to know how and where their money is kept. These illegal earnings have again and again been used in political contests to determine results against your will. Infidelity to public trusts has been the rule, personal gain the controlling thought. The calm and intelligent scrutiny of a capable Executive, who will wield his veto power and his control over the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with decision and force in the interests of the people, an honest and faithful administration of the State Treasury through which its exact condition will be unrolled as a scroll for the inspection of the people, are now indespensable in the interests of all. The policy of the past and of the present must be reversed. Salaries must be reduced. Economy and retrenchment must become the rule. An empty Treasury with ease in taxation is infinitely better than overflowing coffers for the profit of those who rule; prompt application of the moneys of the State to the payment of the debt; no perquisites for officials save the salaries fixed by law; the books of every department open to public inspection by every taxpayer. These are our pledges to those whose votes we seek. With such a record, both State and National, as our adversaries have made, with hard times, oppressive taxation, and complicity with corrupt rule justly chargeable to them, it is not strange that the people are restive and demand a change. Be it our duty to proclaim their wrongs and shortcomings, and to aggressively strike them therefor in every hamlet, at every cross-road, and in every school-house in all this broad Commonwealth hence to the ides of November.

Pardon me for a word personal to myself. When last I occupied this stand, a year ago, I was your candidate for a fifth term in the Pennsylvania Senate. During twelve years of my public life as your Senator I had tried to represent you honestly and conscientiously, and I met my reward in your almost unanimous renomination and in a re-election by a larger majority than ever before. Errors of judgment, mistakes, and shortcomings I had, of course, been guilty of, but no man had ever dared to impute to me a dishonest or corrupt act as a Senator, and in your approving voices I felt the safety that comes to a citizen from the approval of those among whom he lives. I dared to aspire to a higher place, and at once the floodgates of calumny were opened upon me, and I, who had been ever faithful to your principles, was accused of complicity with the enemy; I, who had tried, as a Senator, so to walk that no breach of scandal should cross my path, was arraigned for corrupt practices, and held up to public scorn as unworthy of public trust or confidence. I could not and did not reply, but I endeavored so to bear myself in the race that I might be a fit representative of an honest constituency, and that whatever might come to me no harm should befall your principles or your great organization. For these reasons, and because that fortitude to bear the assaults of calumny unmoved seemed to me to be a qualification for public position, I was silent.

In the caucus of my party your choice was ratified by seven-eighths of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and I was chosen to represent you in a higher place. It would seem that this selection by the people of a great State should have been my panoply and shield until by my official acts I had proved myself faithless to my public trust. But again the floodgates of calumny have been thrown open, and again I have been arraigned through the efforts of those whose ambitious paths I impede, and again I have tried to bear myself with equanimity. I come to you, my friends and neighbors, who know me best, for that support in which you have never failed me. I appeal to you for the truth of my declaration that I have tried to serve the people with honesty, energy, and self-denial. I challenge the most rigid scrutiny of every official act of my Senatorial life. I invite the most thorough examination of my relations to every public trust. Judge me with charity for my errors of judgment; do not hesitate to condemn me if I am vile. As your Senator for thirteen years I won your approval; as one of your Senators in Congress I ask for toleration and charity. Judge me by my official acts; I shall try so to bear myself that I will not forfeit your esteem.

"OVER" AHEAD.—In glancing over our exchanges, we had come to the conclusion that, for pure invention of compaign roorbacks and perversion of facts, the honors should be divided between the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and Philadelphia *Bulletin*.—But their efforts pale before the "whoppers" of our dear brother Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*. Our county is thus highly distinguished—if not honored. We are loth to charge that Bro. Over's conspicuously inexact statements proceed from a depraved heart; neither do we wish to scandalize the intelligent, educated and refined citizens of our county seat, by intimating that an organ in which the Sheriff has seventy-five pieces of property advertised, should make such statement through ignorance. We leave our readers to decide this point, and proceed to give a specimen brick, taken from the last issue of the *Register*:

"PERSHING, THE KNOW-NOTHING.—Judge Ryan, a Catholic, received, a few years ago, the regular nomination of the Democratic party for President Judge of the Schuylkill district. This caused such great dissatisfaction in the old Know-Nothing element in that party, that they determined to defeat him. In looking over the ground in that district, they could not find a man who would agree to run against Ryan on account of his religion. They then sent a messenger to Cyrus L. Pershing, in Cambria county, soliciting him to become an independent Know-Nothing candidate against Judge Ryan. He consented, and with the union of the Know-Nothings in the Democratic party and the opposition, he was elected over Mr. Ryan. Had Ryan been a Protestant this opposition to him would not have occurred. It was his religion that defeated him, and elected Cyrus L. Pershing, the Know-Nothing."

All of which might be important, if true. The lack of truth consists in the fact that Judge Ryan is *not* a Catholic, and Judge Pershing is *not* a Know-Nothing. Having had the pleasure of Judge Ryan's personal acquaintance during the past twelve years, and for several years attending the same Presbyterian church which he did, we simply state a fact we know in saying that Judge Ryan has always been and is a Protestant. The election of Judge Pershing in Schuylkill county was on an entirely different issue. As to Judge Pershing's Know-Nothingism, the charge is too silly to require any notice. We venture the assertion that Bro. Over never met Cyrus L. Pershing in the councils of that proscriptive order.

Be a little more careful of your 'facts,' neighbor, and you won't appear half so ridiculous—or ignorant.—*Altoona Sun.*

A CONTRAST.—The commissioners of Schuylkill county—two democrats and one republican—were recently convicted of wilful misappropriation of the public funds. A motion for a new trial was at once made, but after being fully and ably argued, was refused, and Judge Pershing sentenced each of them—Patrick Conroy, Moses Hine and Valentine Benner—to two years imprisonment, $1,000 fine and to pay back the county's money which they had wasted. They were, too, at once removed from office, and their places filled by appointments by the court. This was done in an overwhelmingly democratic county, by a democratic judge, and prosecuted throughout by democratic officials.

Contrast this case with another we all remember, when three years ago a republican governor, within a few days of the election, opened the door of the penitentiary and freed two convicts whose false oaths as a consideration for their freedom, placarded broadcast over the country, might gain votes for the then republican candidate for governor, John F. Hartanft, now again before the people for the same office, who had rested for a year under a charge preferred by the oaths of these same convicts. How do you like the picture? Where, too, are the thousands of republican defaulters and corruptionists throughout the land? Look around, and you will find them in the front ranks, none of them molested for their crimes.—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE only ojection which the Know Nothing Republicans of Maryland make to the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State is that he is a descendant of the eminent revolutionary patriot, Charles Carroll, of Carrolton. When the great grandfather of John Lee Carroll fixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence, and pledged his life, fortune and sacred honor in its support, no objection was made by his compatriots on the ground that he was a Catholic. But after the lapse of one hundued years this is made the only ground of hostility to a worthy descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton. It may well be asked whether the doctrines of religious liberty and toleration have made any progress since the revolution in view of this shameful instance of bigotry and intolerance. What is even yet moro disgraceful is that the colony founded by Leonard Calvert and his associates, in which were first proclaimed and enforced the glorious principles of religious liberty, has become the scene of a sectarion crusade against their children.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

INCIDENT OF THE GULF STORM.—A gentleman living up the bay says that a negro man with his wife and four children were forced to take a tree to save themselves during the late storm. The tree swayed to and fro with the violence of the wind, and threatened to fall with its heavy burden. The old couple concluded that some one must be sacrificed to save the rest.—After a consultation the old woman said she was not prepared to die, and urged the old man to drop himself into eternity. But he, too, weren't ready, and the matter was compromised by lauching the two youngest children into the surging waters. A few hours after they were rescued, and the old negro told the story himself to those who saved him.—*Galveston News.*

A GOAT THAT IS AS SMART AS A MAN.—Dan Rice calls one of his great moral performing goats Sinbad. One of Sinbad's feats is a daring pad act on a horse, which he ordinarily does with great *elan* and success. One of the tricks of this act is to jump upon a platform, under which the horse runs, and to jump from it upon the pad when the horse passes under the next time. Sinbad is a venerable, knowing fellow, with remarkable big horns, a long, flowing white beard. Should Sinbad fail to jump upon the platform from the horse, he'd be knocked off, for there is not room under it for Sinbad on top of the horse. Consequently Sinbad invariably jumps. Having alighted safely on one side of the platform, he steps over to the other side, eyes the horse closely as he goes round the ring, gathers himself for the jump, and as the well-trained horse canters under and shows the pad on the other side, lets himself down lightly, and regains his place, to go around and repeat the trick.

They say the goat will chew tobacco with great relish. We are reminded of this statement in the familiar natural history of showmen in an effort to account for what occured to Sinbad last night, to the great surprise and delight of the wondering audience, at this great show. Perhaps Sinbad drinks. However, we prefer the tobacco theory to account for the phenomenal psychological tergiversation in which Sinbad ingloriously disported himself.—Sinbad had gravely followed the horse's course half way around the arena with his shrewd glance, when he quickly turned around, bringing himself face to face with the horse as the latter came up. Then, in this reversed position, to the horror of Col. Rice and the attendants, and the great delight of the audience, Sinbad jumped and alighted upon the pad, with his face to the horse's tail. In the next instant the horse was passing under the platform.

But Sinbad—where was he? Like the illustrious original Sinbad, when he had his little ballooning trip with the roc, Sinbad was suspended in midair. As we stated in the start, Sinbad has long horns. By the tips of these horns, caught over the platform, Sinbad hung suspended, gracefully oscillating, pendulum-like, so to speak, while the audience roared with laughter. At last the ancient William, by giving himself an extra swing, which threw him off his centre, brought himself to the ground. He struck on his feet, looked around more like a sheep than a dignified goat, and then ran over to the horse, jumped upon the pad like a true circus rider, and finished his act.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE.—Some further particulars of the frightful catastrophe which befel a large party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine, on the Tinnevelly frontier in India, have come to hand. It appears that they were camped in the dry bed of a torrent at the base of the shrine one Sunday evening. Thousands of men, women and children were talking, or eating, or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups, each awaiting its turn. At five o'clock there was a heavy shower of rain, but the multitudes stirred not; ten minutes later the hitherto dry bed was full, and the freshet rushed down headlong, carrying those who, notwithstanding all their frantic efforts to gain the bank, could not force their way through the crowd. The water did not gradually rise, else the people would have escaped; but a wall of water came down unexpectedly, and rendered any attempt of the rear ranks to gain the shore problematical. In half an hour the water had fallen considerably, and one hour after the castastrophe there was no water in the bed, only the surface was wet and slippery. Many dead bodies intercepted by roots and bushes were picked up. Some were found to be jammed between stones, and only a very few of the ill starred lot saved themselves by catching a friendly bough. It is believed that over two hundred men, women and children must have perished. The catastrophe was somewhat similar in character and results to that in Allegheny, a little more than a year ago.

AN INNOCENT MAN MURDERED BY A MOB.—The people of Bellefontaine, Ohio, according to a correspondent writing from that place to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, begin to doubt the justice as well as the wisdom of the recent lynching of Schell for the alleged horrible murder of Alice Laughlin. It is now suspected that Mrs. Schell, the chief witness against her husband, murdered the girl from motives of jealousy, as the hair found in the hands of Alice after death corresponds with that of Mrs. Schell. The wife's story, if true, would prove that she was either an abject slave to her husband, or that she was not unwilling that he should commit the murder, for she says she knew that he intended to kill the girl, and sat quietly in the wagon while the husband accompanied Alice into the woods and perpetrated the deed, confessing the act to the wife after his return. It is incredible that Mrs. Schell would have acted thus, if she had not desired the death of the girl. But, as we have said, the wife's story is now doubted, and even the lynchers of Schell are believed to regret their hasty action. Schell declared that his wife had killed the girl because of jealousy, and died protesting his innocence. No blood stains were found on Schell, and the evidence of the hair is regarded as conclusive against the wife. The story would have been sufficiently horrible at the best, but if Schell was innocent, the lynching of him renders it doubly disgraceful to the community in which the double murder occurred, and it seems probable that future developments will fasten the guilt of murdering Alice Laughlin on Mrs. Schell.—*Phila. Times.*

A TERRIBLE CRIME.—A horrible murder occurred at Suncook, N. H., on Monday last. Miss Longmade, daughter of James Longmade, a highly respectable citizen of Suncook, left home that morning for school, having half a mile to walk, part of the way through woods. Not returning at the usual hour, search was made and the woods scoured. At eight o'clock the same evening her body was found in the woods half a mile from the road, with the head entirely severed from the body. She had been fearfully outraged and murdered. As soon as the family received an intimation of her disappearance the alarm was at once given, and the people of Suncook turned out en masse to search for her body. It was found several rods from the road in a clump of bushes. At 11 P. M., the head had not been found. She was last seen alive that morning, one-third of a mile from her home. The road to school is a lonely one, their being only two houses on the way. She was seventeen years old, pretty, and a general favorite in the community in which she lived.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

CONCORD, Oct. 5. 1875.—It is reported that a man named Drew has been arrested at Pembroke this morning for the murder of the girl Longmade, and that a mob is beseiging the station house in Suncook, where he is confined. The head of the murdered girl was found this morning about ten yards distant from where the body lay.

—A frightful crime was perpetrated on Thursday within the limits of the city of Scranton. A young miner and his wife were robbed and beaten, and the latter raped by six inhuman brutes in the shape of men.

News and Political Items.

—A double-headed child was lately born at Windom, Minn., but died immediately.

—A cannon has been cast at Obeukousky, Russia, weighing forty tons and costing $65,000.

—A dispatch from Rome says that Cardinal McCloskey will leave for the United States about the 10th instant.

—The Sisters of Charity have built an academy at Salt Lake City. Children of all religious denominations will be received.

—At York, Me., an apple tree has just been cut down which was brought from England in a tub in 1629, and has borne fruit every year since.

—At the recent fair in Norwich, Conn., a Roman coin of the era of Marc Antony was exhibited as a gentle hint of the durable value of hard money.

—John Luttrell, a hay-cutter, was killed, scalped, and his ears and nose cut off, by Indians, twenty-five miles west of Fort Laramie, on the 29th ult.

—In Iowa the corn crop last year was 120,000,000; this year it is estimated that the yield will be 130,000,000 bushels, which will be worth $70,000,000.

—Marshal MacMahon's income as President of France is $120,000 per annum, besides which he is allowed $78,000 for household and reception expenses.

—A negro, aged one hundred and eleven years, was burned to death at Little Rock, Ark, a few days ago, and there is great grief in that place over his untimely taking off.

—Perhaps the most effective inducement the radicals could offer if they desire Judge Pershing to resign would be to get Governor Hartranft to challenge him to stump the State.

—The Hartford *Times* says that the Rev. Father Galbery, of Pennsylvania, who has twice declined the office of Bishop of Hartford, has been commanded by the Pope to accept it.

—Mr. Anthony Rouse, of Nesquehoning, Pa., who has been trying to invent an apparatus for separating slate from coal, has completed his arduous undertaking after three years' labor.

—There is a regular witch case at Boyertown, Penn. The "bewitched" is a nine-year-old-boy. The antics which he cuts up are queer. The witch, of course, is "a certain old woman."

—In Cærnarvon township, Berks county, the other day, a wicked woman seared off a constable who had gone to arrest her by stripping off all her clothing and daring the officer to lay a hand on her.

—Good by, Governor Gaston. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place. —*Rochester Democrat.* Governor Gaston wasn't elected by lightning. He was elected, by thunder!—*Boston Post.*

—Among the curious things that will happen on the 2nd of November will be the following: Voctor Piollet will become Piollet, victor; and the Radicals in losing the Treasury will lose their 'awle.

—This time he hails from California, his name is Pinney, and he has succeeded in getting away with $200,000 of public money. And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe; and then from hour to hour we rot and rot.

—The Swedish steamer L. S. Bager, running between Lubrek and Copenhagen, was burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four passengers and eleven of the crew perished. The steamer was built in 1858 at Guttenburg.

—Mary Jones, of Easton, has just vomited up a tin whistle which had been in her stomach four months. The tin coating had all been eaten off the iron body of the toy, which itself presented an appearance of having been subjected to the action of an acid.

—A dog in the town of Bethel, New Jersey, has contracted a curious habit of traveling regularly three times a week between two farms, five miles distant, and is now used for the purpose of conveying messages between the families, who are on intimate terms.

—A mammoth steer, owned by George Miller, a farmer on Lost River, near Klamath Lake, Oregon, has arrived at Salem, and will be sent to the Centennial. It stands nineteen hands, or six feet four inches, measures twenty feet from tip to tip, and weighs 5,000 pounds.

—Judge Pershing's record on the bench, says the *Miners' Journal* (rep.,) where politics have not been allowed a seat, has been most excellent. This extorted praise will go farther and be more widely believed than any amount of the friendly criticism of friends or the unfriendly criticism of opponents.

—By the swamping of a batteau in Lake St. Peter, Canada, last Thursday night, Capt. Hamil, the owner, his wife and three children were drowned. When Mrs. Hamil observed that the boat was sinking she said to her husband, "We may as well say good bye for ever," and jumped overboard and sank.

—It is said that a Missouri clergyman has left the pulpit and become a clown in a circus. He gives as a reason that "three square meals a day and $50 a week are better than $100 per annum, payable in dried apples, hay, and old clothes." Perhaps there is a lesson for some churches in this little paragraph.

—General Sherman and Sheridan, who are of the Catholic faith, must feel highly complimented at the twist the Radicals are giving Grant's Iowa speech. If the Chicago *Tribune*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and the Radical organs generally, are to be believed, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, it means that a religious war is to be inaugurated.

—Mrs. Annie Curran was dragged into the shop No. 166 Cambridge street, Boston, on Saturday night, and outraged by John McManus, a barber employed there. McManus was arrested next day and was arraigned in the Municipal Court on Tuesday. Mrs. Curran's husband attempted to kill the scoundrel, but he was protected by the police.

—O'Baldwin, the pugilist, was the third man connected with the late swimming matches between Coyle and Johnson, in the Delaware between Chester and Gloucester, who has died a sudden or violent death. Rutter, the pilot for Coyle, in the first match, died after a very brief illness, and Payne, one of the judges in the second match, was killed by a train of cars.

—At Baltimore, on Sunday, Albert S. League approached the sacristy of St. Patrick's church while services were going on, and drawing a pistol, attempted to shoot the pastor, Father Gaitley, on account, as League alleges, of Father Gaitley having put his (League's) daughter in a Catholic convent in Indiana. League was arrested and committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

—Colonel Bethea is one of the remarkable men of the Alabama Constitutional Convention. He is a lawyer, but has had only one case in his life. It involved a large amount of property, and his fee depended upon his success. He won; his fee was $60,000, and with this he gracefully retired from the bar. A legal career so brief and so brilliant has probably been the lot of no other man since legislation began.

—A tragic incident occurred a week or two since in Marshall county, Kansas. A servant girl received an insulting and indecorous letter. She brooded over the indignity for a few days, and then drowned herself in a neighboring river, leaving a note to her brother in which she said that she "did not wish to live if people thought such things about her." We wonder if the scoundrel who sent the letter is capable of feeling the depth of the cruelty of which he was guilty.

—Pennsylvania Republicans [illegible] hard to defeat Pershing and Piollet, [illegible] Democratic candidates for Governor [illegible] Treasurer of that State. Having [illegible] guments against either of them, they [illegible] fixed up a story about Piollet's [illegible] with his mother-in-law, as a [illegible] document. The exact bearing of [illegible] the issue is not very apparent, [illegible] some mothers-in-law might be [illegible] the publicity given to their [illegible] fancied or otherwise.—Louisville [illegible] *Journal.*

—The church scandal at Quincy, [illegible] in which the Rev. H. O. Hoffman [illegible] ter is involved, is not ended. [illegible] charges have been preferred [illegible] ference against Hoffman, and it is [illegible] that when the case comes up, at [illegible] field, "it will occupy more time, [illegible] more talent, and develop more [illegible] filth than any single clerical [illegible] ever held on this continent." [illegible] threatens to eclipse that of Beecher [illegible] place Quincy ahead of Brooklyn [illegible] cerlical scandal line.

—Mr. Slusher, the largest man [illegible] in Tennessee, died at Greenville [illegible] State last Friday. He was but [illegible] years of age, and, had he not been [illegible] an attack of rheumatism, would have [illegible] nine feet high. His boot was [illegible] long, and one of his hands was [illegible] size of four ordinary ones. He [illegible] a chair and pick up anything [illegible] from him. His head measured [illegible] inches, and his chest 7½ feet in [illegible] ence. His coffin was 8½ feet long, [illegible] wide, and 2½ feet deep.

—A terrible sequel to an [illegible] ment telling ghost stories occurred [illegible] Surgical institute in Indianapolis, [illegible] day night. A room full of young [illegible] patients of the institute, amused [illegible] cited each other by stories of [illegible] paritions, hobgoblins, ghosts, etc. [illegible] gas had been turned out, either [illegible] ally or by accident. In the climax [illegible] vivid story one of the girls threw [illegible] over a trembling comrade. A little [illegible] and strange conduct was noticed. [illegible] light was brought the fact was [illegible] that the poor girl was hopelessly [illegible] She has remained so ever since, yet [illegible] are entertained of her recovery.

—Among the persons who perished [illegible] ing the recent Texas gale was an [illegible] named Patrick Lanigan, whose [illegible] thus given by the *Galveston News*: [illegible] worked on fortifications at [illegible] Gibraltar, and at Metz, in 1845. [illegible] in the Mexican war as an American [illegible] was wounded at Mier, and was [illegible] who drew a white ball five times [illegible] sion, thus getting off with his life. [illegible] a very high Mason, was born in [illegible] stone cutter by trade, and had [illegible] veston about seven months. [illegible] which is lost, contained some [illegible] regalia, and some curious relics of [illegible] career. He was over 70 years old."

—Father Waldron, a Catholic [illegible] at Chicago, in his walks about [illegible] a notable one for its extreme [illegible] found that the streets were full of [illegible] and barefoot boys and girls who [illegible] to school and to church, and [illegible] that pride—the fact that they were [illegible] foot and ragged—was at the bottom [illegible] all. He didn't forthwith ascend [illegible] and hold forth upon the [illegible] pride; he commended it instead, [illegible] at the real root of the evil [illegible] ly appealed for funds to clothe [illegible] tive little exiles from school and [illegible] Said he: "Give them the boots [illegible] we can get them to the books [illegible]

—A pilgrimage of Roman [illegible] from church to church took place [illegible] to, Canada, on Sunday. After [illegible] ther respective churches, they [illegible] St. Michael's Cathedral. After [illegible] service there, they proceeded [illegible] laide street to St. Mary's Church [illegible] street, a distance of one mile [illegible] From this point part of the [illegible] turned east by Front street. [illegible] dispersed on account of the [illegible] accompanied by police and a large [illegible] of military, who were ordered [illegible] occasion, and a change in the [illegible] procession. The disturbance [illegible] less than was expected. As [illegible] march from the Cathedral [illegible] throwing, etc., commenced. [illegible] charged on the assailants, [illegible] shots. On the march up [illegible] several attacks with stones, [illegible] made, and at Bathurst street [illegible] ber of shots were fired. One [illegible] and a number of others were [illegible] wounded. No one was killed [illegible] known. About two thousand [illegible] procession. The crowd, at [illegible] was estimated at eight, [illegible] was quiet at latest accounts.

For Health, Comfort and E[illegible]

CORK SHAVINGS are [illegible] ele for bedding. Only [illegible] Forty pounds will fill the largest [illegible] sons visiting the "Exposition" will [illegible] see samples at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & [illegible]

44 and 46 F[illegible]

Oct. 8.-4t.

Agent's Outfit FREE

LARGE COMMISSIONS AND CASH [illegible]

FOR SELLING A

LIBRARY OF FAMOUS FIC[illegible]

COMPRISING THE

Jewels of Imaginative Lite[illegible]

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, ROBINSON CRUSOE, PAUL AND VIRGINIA, GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, ELIZABETH, VATHEK, PICCIOLA, UNDINE, Tales from ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Complete in ONE VOLUME of over [illegible] beautifully illustrated with [illegible] vings. It is the WORLD'S STORY BOOK [illegible] want to read it. Agent's Outfit [illegible] mean business and will faithfully [illegible] J. B. FORD & CO.

[10-8.-4t.] 27 PARK PLACE, N[illegible]

Mrs. M. MOORE

325 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh

Has just returned from New York and [illegible] an elegant invoice of goods, consisting [illegible]

Suits,

Hats,

Costumes,

Jack[illegible]

French Dresses,

Cloaks, Seal Dresses,

All of which are of the latest [illegible] embrace the most fashionable and [illegible] terns in Europe.

☞Cut this out and keep it for [illegible] you visit Pittsburgh, when you are [illegible]

Oct. 8, 1875.-2t.

NOTICE.—All persons are [illegible] notified that I have purchased [illegible] stable's sale one raft of Square Timber [illegible] of thirty sticks of pine and seven of [illegible] ing on lands of Mich'l Bress, John [illegible] Vitus Klinely, the same having been [illegible] property of James Dickey on the [illegible] gust, 1875. DANIEL WA[illegible]

Chest Twp., Sept. 24, 1875.

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN [illegible]

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck [illegible] in rear of John Buck's store. Night [illegible] be made at St. Lawrence Hotel.

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

IDAY, - - - OCT. 8, 1875.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

NSHEY NOMINATED FOR STATE SEN- .—Two dispatches were received from ona last night (after a great portion of present edition had left the press), in h the announcement was made that nel Hensley, Esq., had received the ination for State Senator, but no partic- were given. We cannot say that the is entirely reliable, but we certainly no reason to doubt its authenticity.

e, There, and the Other Place.

No use of talking—M. L. Oatman can them all on low prices.

The way to keep out of debt is to pay as go, and buy all your goods for cash from Oatman.

Seventy-four properties advertised for by the Sheriff of Blair county. And the radical party wants to run things in way.

The inflation of our advertising depart- this week has caused a contraction in uantity of local matter. Better luck time.

Don't forget that M. L. Oatman sells for the ready cash and upon no other tions. Pay to-morrow is not the kind man he is.

The first deer of the season was killed on ay in the "Kettle," about three miles Altoona. The weight of the animal pounds.

The following notice is posted on a fence thousand miles from here: "All per- forbid hitching Horses to this Fence as unhitch and let them go."

The owner of the ground on which the show pitched its tents had a "*soft snap*" at the elephant left behind him, besides ly quantity of hay and other produce.

Want of space, and not want of spirit, prevented the publication of two local s intended for this week's issue. Por- of the MSS. will be just as newsy next

saac Bowers, of Roaring Spring, Blair y, was killed at Earl, Illinois, last , by being run over by an engine, while ing on the track. He was sixty years

Mr. Reese S Lloyd may rest in peace loyed so far as ever being annoyed about ates and vexations of the Commission- office are concerned. That's our guess st, and we'll bet it's a good one.

Wm. Ross, an employe in the C. I. Co.'s rail mill, Johnstown, was quite severely d about two o'clock on Tuesday morn- st by being struck in the abdomen by e hook with which he was working.

James Miller, conductor of a freight on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, illed in a recent wreck on that road. emains were taken to Tyrone for inter- He leaves a wife and three children.

Messrs. J. & F. P. Brown, of Cambria ship, will offer at public sale, on Satur- Oct. 23d, several head of horses, cows, cattle and sheep, besides a lot of grain ther personal property pertaining to and household. Posters to-morrow and ment next week.

hunting tournament is about to be ized by the sporting fraternity of Clear- ounty. The plan is to make up a party ty persons, thirty on each side, to en- n a grand hunt about the middle of esent month—the losing side to pay for er for the whole company.

"Rattaicon" of Cherrytree and the Branch" club of Burnside played a game of base ball at the former place, ago, which resulted in 33 runs named club against 30 for the "Rattaicon" will "go for" the Washington club to-morrow.

Siney trial at Clearfield, still in- sides closed their testimony The entire morning of that occupied by Parks in a detailed of his sayings and doings while in and in denial of having sug- violence of any kind.

A. Barker is the happy posses- pumpkin about the size of a flour and the probabilities are that it will a hogshead, natural or ar- whether it quits growing present weight is estimated to short of four hundred pounds.

autumnal days have come, of the year, when candidates front and treat to lager beer; and to Spence they hie and photos taken, ere they have cause blasted hopes or friends forsaken. reader, and do likewise as to the

great moral shows in one day— 's big hippodrome and the radical convention—both of which had a in the "ring," but only one of which a man of that name "hanging on the edge," to work out his own salvation independent candidate for county com-

rather juvenile tramp, aged only 16 years, was robbed of $12 and thrown train at Bell's Mills by three of his one day last week. They had the train at Altoona. The vic- run over by the cars and had one off above the knee and the other foot at the ankle.

him in the early morn, a basket he swinging; I asked him if he peddled tomatoes he was bringing. "No, said, "I go to buy from Myers & cheap supply. I've heard it said so low and I'm going to see if that if it is I'll surely buy the best of for wife and I."

Herald, in common with all the other papers of the State, issues a political this week, printed in Washing- government expense, (like as not,) and broadcast over the commonwealth, for purpose of aiding if possible the election Hartranft and Rawle, the radical candi- for Governor and State Treasurer.

We are under obligations to our big and warm hearted friend, Hon. A. A. for a couple of dozen of the largest most luscious "roasting-ears" of the corn variety, as well as for a huge of the same saccharine persuasion, by himself in person at our hum- on Tuesday and Wednesday last

This from the Johnstown *Tribune*: A gentleman who came up from Brad- last evening we learn that there was from the Edgar Thomson steel works place on Friday, a steel rail which just sixty-two feet and seven in- length. It is said to be perfect in particular, and will be placed on ex- at the Industrial Exposition which Pittsburgh this week."

Wolf, the workingman's friend, largest clothier in Altoona, has re- received a full case of the best overalls which he is selling at *twenty-five* and has made arrangements for daily invoices of goods of all kinds, he will be able to sell at the lowest lower than is paid anywhere else. be convinced, always remember- his store is next door to the post-

following comments from the Indi- —good Republican authority— just as well in this latitude at writing as it does in the locality for it was specially intended. Read it for yourself: The Republicans Westmoreland county, very unwisely, we nominated two candidates for county sioner, and now, as only one of them elected, the two candidates are having tussle for the office.

now the Democrats of Indiana have went and gone and nominated Sansom, of the *Democrat*, for the coroner, just as if he knew anything departed spirits other than those of a nature which so frequently and so disappear upon all occasions making his acquaintance. Now that for it, however, we hope he may have opportunity to sit on the political corpse chap who is running against him.

—We congratulate Mr. Philip Dougherty, of Latrobe, on his honorable acquittal in the Johnstown District Court, on Wednesday last, before which he had been summoned to answer the serious charge of rape, preferred against him by a girl named Catharine Shelley, of Adams township. Mr. Dougherty, whom we conceive to be an honorable gentleman, had no trouble in establishing an *alibi*, and the jury returned with a verdict of "not guilty" shortly after leaving the box.

—Now put up the little stove-pipe with a meek and Christian grace; stuff your mouth with your nose-wipe, smear the smut about your face; for you'll be just as gay and happy, and your stars you'll surely bless, when, like a good, indulgent "pappy," you buy your winter clothes from Hess, who with his younger brother can supply the world with "duds," and don't care a snap if other dealers think their scap all suds. Oak Hall, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—George T. Swank, editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, and the *champion* political drawer of the long bow in this State, was elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee by the convention of that party on Tuesday last. *His* selection to run the Republican machine in this county will increase Pershing's majority at least *two* hundred. For the success of the Democratic party in Cambria county, Swank is beyond question the *right* man in the *right* place.

—For the first time perhaps in the history of this community, the deepest depth of infamy has been reached. An editor has been robbed—yea, verily, robbed of a pair of half-worn pants, three pairs of woolen socks and a couple of nether garments which no editor or "any other man" would ever have the temerity to put himself inside of—all stolen from a poor editor's clothes-line at one fell swoop. Gone to meet Barnum's big show or—the radical county convention.

—The dead body of an old man named George Brown, aged 69 years, employed as a wood-sawyer by the Pa., R. R. C., was found on the railroad track, two miles east of Altoona, on Sunday morning last, with such marks upon his person as might have been the result of accident, but which were sufficiently suggestive of foul play to induce the *Mirror* to criticize the coroner's jury for not making further inquiry before returning, as they did, a verdict of accidental death.

—The big show and the small convention —that is, the convention of the smallest party in this county—led to the gathering of a large crowd in our town on Tuesday last, the large crowd led to the consumption of more than the usual amount of whisky, the consumption of the whisky led to several free fights, and before it was *all over* there was the *makin'* of one or two damaged visages and the chawing up of a thumb for one of the participants in the festivities of the occasion.

—The MEEK, but not lowly, editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman* moralizes thusly in his last issue: We are sorry to see, by the proceedings of the Democratic county convention of Cambria county, that our friend McPike, of the *Freeman*, was among the unsuccessful aspirants for County Treasurer. For that position the Democracy of Cambria have no one better fitted, and certainly no one more deserving, than McPike. But "sich is life." The most deserving are those who get the least.

—It is now maintained that the fly does not walk on the ceiling by means of atmospheric pressure, ss popularly taught, but that the hairs of the feet, clothed as they are with a glutinous substance poured out in minute quantities, are what makes Mr. Fly stick as tightly to his perilous perch as cash-paying purchasers do to E. J. Mills after they have found out, as they invariably do at the first visit, that they cannot save money more easily than by buying what they need at his establishment.

—T. J. Stephens, of Glenwhite, Blair county, George Lenz, of Loretto, —— Cook, of Bedford, and "A Subscriber," of Altoona, have all sent correct answers to the problem published in our last issue, as follows: Two old men paid $4 each, six young men paid 50 cents each, and four young ladies paid 25 cents each—making a total of twelve persons and $12. Mr. Stephens, the gentleman referred to above, and Mr. John C. Willmann, of Carroll township, have each furnished us with a problem, both of which will appear next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick, of Roaring Spring, Blair county, were thrown from a carriage on Saturday last, while returning from the funeral of a relative, and Mrs. H., who was a very heavy woman, weighing over two hundred pounds, struck the ground head formost and broke her neck, death resulting immediately. Mr. Hetrick escaped with a few slight bruises. The accident was caused by a young man running the tongue of a vehicle which he was driving into the rear end of the carriage containing the unfortunate couple.

—The Republican county convention imagined that any Porter other place of refuge would do in a storm, but Porter *pere*, (John,) failed to see it in that light; and hence his card in another column. "Like father, like son," is an old adage that won't hold water in this instance, as the father evidently don't like it a bit—this thing of being slaughtered for County Commissioner and then have it rubbed in by attempting to bamboozle him into the support of the ticket through the selection of his son for County Auditor. Not any of that for John, thank you!

—On Tuesday, Sept. 28th, says the Clearfield *Republican*, Michael Shaffer, of Brady township, on returning from the barn, entered the house and was met by his wife who flourished a butcher knife and attempted to take his life, but he made his escape from the house. Failing to injure her husband, she thrust the knife into her own abdomen, disemboweling herself, and then started for the woods. She did not run far until she fell, and expired in a short time. She has been subject to periods of insanity, and no doubt was laboring under such influences when she committed the deed.

—Our ever welcome but not always appreciated correspondent—*ride* the present week—"Independent," who has recently returned from a sojourn of several months at a normal school in Ohio, sends us this among other local mems from his home in Taylor township: "'Copperheads' are becoming plentiful, Messrs. Dan. Grove and Jerry Long having recently killed two reptiles of that species almost within the limits of the borough of Johnstown, one of which measured two feet ten inches in length. A microscopic examination failed, however, to disclose the presence of ears (?)."

—Messrs. Baxter & Son of this place have fully made up their minds to retire from the mercantile business, and with that object in view are determined to get rid of everything in their store as soon as possible, no matter what the sacrifice. They even pledge their words to sell goods cheaper than they can be, or rather are being, bought at auction, and will take butter, eggs, and other marketable produce, in exchange for merchandise—allowing the highest price for what they buy and accepting less than cost for what they sell. Go and invest now while there's a chance for first choice. [10-8.-tf.]

—The radical mountain succeeded on Tuesday last in incubating a political mouse which is sure to fall an easy prey to the Democratic grimalkin on the 2d day of November next. Here it is: Register and Recorder, A. J. Anderson, of Allegheny township, Treasurer, Samuel Masters, of Johnstown; Commissioners, Rees S. Lloyd, of Cambria township, and David J. Jones, of Johnstown; P. H. Director, James Cunningham, of Carroll township; Auditors, F. A. Thompson, of Washington township, and James A. Porter, of Susquehanna township. We can beat all that is beatable of that ticket as "easy as rolling off a log."

—An alarm of fire on Tuesday last startled our people and a great many other people who ain't ours—the town being full of strangers at the time—and the engine and hose carriage were rushed out on a double quick, but before they had time to reach the burning building, located in an alley running from Crawford to Horner streets and occupied by Mr. D. M. Chute, the fire was subdued through the unaided exertions of Mr. Tobias Wolff, of Wilmore, who was engaged in painting the new residence of Mr. Martin Ward, almost adjoining, and who quickly shifted his ladder from one house to the other and then shifted himself to the burning roof with a couple of buckets of water, which did the business in short order. The fire was ignited by a spark from the flue falling upon the roof.

—Mr. Christ. Nicholls, a butcher residing at Gallitzin, jumped from the first section of the Way Passenger train at Cresson, one day last week, while the cars were under full headway, and received two ugly gashes on the forehead, as well as internal injuries of a very painful though we trust not serious nature. He struck right side up on the platform, but the force of the concussion threw him a considerable distance, and when picked up he was in an insensible condition and the blood was streaming from his wounds, nose and ears. He had boarded the train at Gallitzin under the impression that it would stop at Cresson, but as it failed to do that he thought he would do a little stopping on his own hook—which he did with the result stated.

—A very ingenious device has been invented by Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington City, formerly a practising physician in Johnstown, well known to many of our readers, for the better finding of small places upon the map. Every one knows how bewildering it is to one unacquainted with the topography of a great State, like Pennsylvania say, who undertakes to find a certain county. Dr. Toner has met this difficulty by the invention of a system of points perfectly intelligible at a glance, and capable of being applied to any list of town or county names. The system has been introduced into the *United States Official Postal Guide*, published by Hurd & Houghton, and appears in the October number, adding to the excellencies of a work already well known for its accuracy and fullness of information.

—There may be better shows in the world than the one which exhibited in this place on Tuesday last, but we give it as our honest conviction that there is no better press agent in the land than Col. Dan. B. Hopkins, the corpulent and good-looking gentleman who fills that position in connection with the Great Traveling World's Fair of the irrepressible P. T. Barnum. Like the advance agent and editor, Charley Stow, Mr. Hopkins is from the ranks typograhpical, having went to the printing business at the early age of eleven years, and only retiring from it about five years ago, when he was called to "go up higher" by the world-renowned P. T. Barnum. The great showman has had his own share of good luck during a long and eventful life—aye, and a great deal of bad luck, too—but we venture to say that he never struck a bigger bonanza in the way of press agents and editors than when he secured the services of two such worthy gentlemen as Charley Stow and Dan. Hopkins. Long lives and jolly ones to both of yez.

—It would be base flattery indeed to say that the "true inwardness" of the flaming posters which announced the coming of P. T. Barnum's Great World's Fair had been fully demonstrated in the excellence of the show itself, as several features advertised were not presented at the exhibitions, but it is not flattery, base or otherwise, to declare that in many respects it is unsurpassed and in some unequalled by any other like entertainment that has ever pitched its tents in this place. The menagerie and museum in all their details were certainly very creditable, and the feats performed by Martinho Lowande, the wild rider of Brazil, and the wonderful six-year old Centaur child Tony, were certainly the most thrilling, not to say reckless, that we have ever witnessed. Especially is this true of Lowande's daring leap through a hoop studded with sharp steel points, his bare-back steed, from which the thrilling leap was made, meanwhile coursing around the ring at a rapid pace, and equally true is it of the no less exciting acts in which himself and little Tony acquit themselves with a fearlessness of spirit and a gracefulness of movement which almost surpasses belief. Other performers also deserve special mention, but we can do no more now than assure our readers that, taken all in all, the World's Fair is well worth seeing. Wish we could say as much for the concert which is given after the close of the circus performance, but truth compels us to declare that it is one of the most shameless frauds we ever witnessed.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.—An enjoyable entertainment will be given at Gallitzin to all lovers of innocent amusement on Saturday, Oct. 16th, commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. Fresh oysters will be served in the most palatable style as well as refreshments of every kind, varried enough in quality to satisfy the cravings even of an epicure. Excellent string music and dancing will be prominent features in the evening's entertainment and the committee will spare no pains to make it an enjoyable affair throughout. By all means attend if you appreciate pleasures of this kind.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

HYMENEAL.

LLOYD—JONES.—Married, at the Presbyterian parsonage, on Monday evening, Oct. 4th, 1875, by Rev. J. R. MacGonigle, Mr. THOMAS J. LLOYD and Miss HARRIET P. JONES, daughter of Richard J. Jones, jr., all of this place.

The above tells the story of a union that can scarcely fail to be a happy one—the union of two mortals well worthy of each other's ardent love and life-long devotion—he one of the most substantial and most respected of our citizens, she one of the best beloved and most amiable of Ebensburg's fair daughters. Why should they not be happy? and why should not peace and contentment abide with them in the pleasant home to which the fond husband has welcomed his loving and lovable young bride. Yea, verily, they should be happy, and happy they will be if the good wishes of a large circle of ardent friends and the earnest prayer of ye printer man can do aught to secure them so desirable a blessing.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and pledge myself, if elected, to faithfully perform the duties of said office.
JOHN PORTER.
Susquehanna Twp., Oct. 8, 1875. 4t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber in Croyle township, on or about the beginning of September last, a dark red STEER, two years old last Spring. No marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of in accordance with law.
DANIEL BOYLE.
Croyle Twp., Oct. 8, 1875.—3t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barr township, on or about the 25th of September, a dark red Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JAS. S. LUCKETT.
Barr Twp., Oct. 8, 1875.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of ELIZABETH CRUM, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Crum, late of Summerhill township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all debts due to said estate must be paid forthwith, and all claims against the same should be presented, properly authenticated for settlement, to
CATHARINE J. BURTNETT,
Oct. 8, 1478.-6t.* Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of CATHARINE CRUM, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Crum, late of Summerhill township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
CATHARINE J. BURTNETT,
Oct. 8, 1875.-6t.* Administratrix.

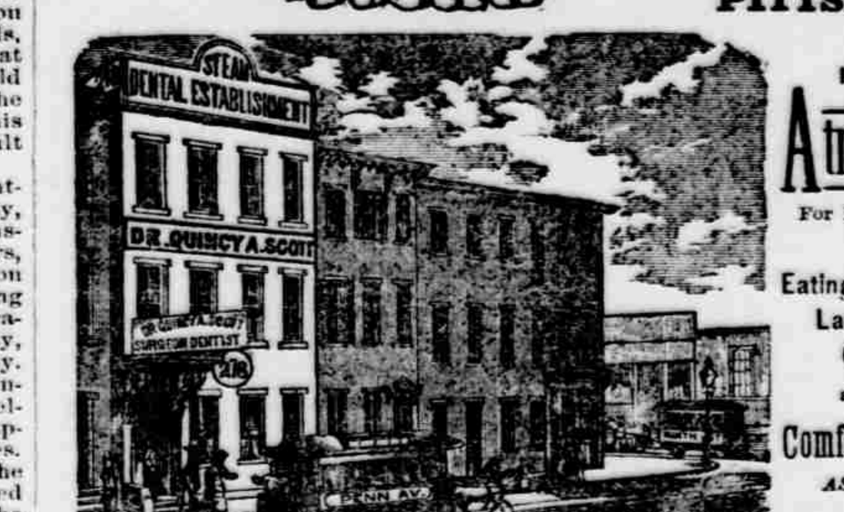
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from sale of defendant's real estate, in the case of S. Klinordlinger & Co. vs S. A. McGough, No. 3, Sept. Term, 1875, *Vend. Ex-pon.*, I hereby give notice to all interested that I attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, OCT. 21st, 1875, at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., when and where they must attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN,
Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1875.-3t. Auditor.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

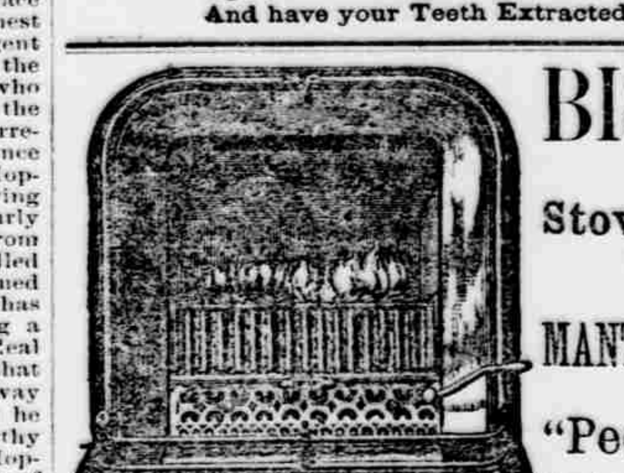
WHEN YOU VISIT THE EXPOSITION,



CALL AT
278 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH,
AND SEE THE
NEW PATENT



Atmospheric Disk
For holding Artificial Teeth firmly in place in
Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing,
and making them as
Comfortable and Reliable
AS NATURAL TEETH,
—AND TAKE—
DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S ABSOLUTELY SAFE —ANÆSTHETIC—
And have your Teeth Extracted while pleasantly Dreaming.



BISSELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Grate Fronts, Fenders,
ETC., ETC., AND DEALERS IN
MANTELS, Marbles and Marbleized Slate.
Also, Sole Manufacturers of
"Peerless" Shaking Grate,
The latest, best and only reliable Agitating Grate in use.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
235 Liberty Street and 242 Penn Avenue,
[10-8.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1m.]

PROCLAMATION
—OF—
General Election.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the **2d day of November, A. D. 1875**, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the County of Blair, for the office of representative in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder for Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioners of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditors of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor for Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of J. Treftz, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Lock-up, in said ward; Second Ward, at the Hose-carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1815, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE ACT of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate, with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officers shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote, as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. * * * * * * When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or to county, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 18th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; —and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. If by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety ninth.
HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

$300 a month to energetic men and women everywhere. Business honorable. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 151 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

A FAMOUS DIAMOND.

One of the finest brilliants in America, and one with a romantic history, is now for sale at a jewelry store in Salt Lake City. The stone is 1-32 of a carat lighter than the celebrated Tweed diamond, but its cutting is much better, and it is considered by experts to be more valuable. It weighs eight and a half carats and is exactly half an inch in diameter. It was for many hundred years in the family of an East India Prince. This potentate presented it to the ex-Queen Christina of Spain, who presented it to her daughter, ex-Queen Isabella, on the occasion of her marriage. The latter was forced to sell it, with many other diamonds, and Henle Brothers, of New York, bought it at an auction of her diamonds, which was made in London. From this firm it was purchased by a St. Louis gentleman with about $60,000 worth of other diamonds. He was soon after offered $15,000 in gold for it by the Americus club of New York, but he refused to sell it. Subsequently it was stolen from from him while visiting at Saratoga springs by thieves, who employed what is known as the umbrella game. While alighting from the cars a man spread an umbrella in his face, and as he started back the pin was torn from his shirt bosom. The trick was so dexterously turned that the victim did not discover his loss for several hours. When, however, he found himself minus the wonderful brilliant, he promptly telegraphed to the daily papers of New York city, offering $5,000 reward, and no questions asked. In twenty-four hours his pin was restored, and the thieves were richer the amount of the reward.

After this the same gentleman went to Salt Lake City, and traded his diamond for mining property valued at $22,000. This mine—the Eureka Zintie—developed well, and the lucky speculator realized over $60,000 from his investment.

The miner who received the valuable stone got on a spree in Chicago, and there he played draw-poker with some gamblers, who, after they had won all of his money, induced him to bet his pin against $25,000. Of course he lost. A New York diamond shark, looking out for bargains, made them an offer for the stone, but it was refused. Later, however, they telegraphed to New York their acceptance of his proposition. That telegram found the man of diamonds at Salt Lake city, who then called on Joslin & Park, of Salt Lake city, and offered the diamonds as collateral for a large sum of money, which was advanced, and the brilliant was forwarded by express from Chicago. A few weeks after the gentleman who had obtained the money as a loan on the diamond appeared, and was about to redeem the stone and take it, when Joslin & Park offered him $1,000 for his bargain, which was accepted.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—The first tin peddler started on his travels in Massachusetts in 1740.

The first Franklin stove was put up in 1775.

In 1750 shirt collars came into use, and the one horse chaise was introduced.

In 1770 wooden clocks began to tick.

1780 saw the first umbrella.

In 1806 Philadelphia attempted to burn hard coal and failed.

In 1807 the first steamboat went up the Hudson.

In 1816 stoves were had in meeting-houses.

In 1822 Boston was lighted with gas, and steel pens were invented.

In 1826 India rubber shoes were for sale.

In 1832 railroads were built.

In 1833 "Loco Foco" matches were had and the Democratic party was called by that name.

In 1838 envelopes for letters.

In 1844 sun pictures taken and burning fluid used.

In 1844 the telegraph.

In 1847 the sewing machine, which has in so great a measure lightened the labor of sewing women.

In 1850 Hoosac tunnel was commenced.

In 1858 the Atlantic telegraph was laid.

EAT SLOWLY.—Many a man has been choked to death in attempting to swallow his food before he chewed it long enough. Food in the stomach, surrounded with its juices, is like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as the ice melts from without inwards, so the stomach juices dissolve the bits of food from without inward; and, as the smaller the pieces of ice, the sooner they are melted so the smaller the bits of food, the sooner they are dissolved, and pass out of the stomach, to be distributed to the system, giving it life and warmth and vigor. But if the pieces of food are large, they begin to rot before they are melted, causing heaviness, belching, nausea, or other discomforts. These make bad blood, contaminating the breath, sending dullness to the head, depression to the spirits, and a universal feeling of unwellness, lasting sometimes for half a day or a whole night. Therefore, eat slowly, with deliberation; talk a great deal at meals; cultivate cheerful conversation, and let any man or woman be considered a domestic enemy and pest who says or does anything at the table calculated to cause a single unpleasant sensation in any one present. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

IF a young girl or her big brother comes along and points a pistol at you and tells you to walk down to the minister's or squire's and be married, go right along and do it; the marriage will be bogus. That has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of New York, and it is a great relief to lots of uncomfortable young fellows.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Tradesmen's Industrial Institute

OF PITTSBURG

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Octorer 6th to November 7th, 1875.

PREMIUMS VALUED AT $50,000.

NOTHING EXCLUDED!

Every Department will be filled with the most interesting Inventions and Arts of the Age. Music, by first-class Bands, will be in attendance from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. during the entire Exhibition.

Unparalleled Attractions in Every Department--Magnificent Building--Crowds in Attendance.

ALL KINDS OF

FARMERS' PRODUCTS AND LIVE STOCK.

Reduced Fares on all Railroads. [9-24.-1m.]

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Bankers, 3 Broad St., N. Y.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travelers; also Commercial Credits available in all parts of the World. Negotiate Loans, AND DRAW EXCHANGE ON MORTON, ROSE & CO. . . . . LONDON. HOTTINGUER & CO., ... PARIS. HOPE & CO., ... AMSTERDAM.

SENT FREE. Explanatory Circular how $10 to $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest six per ct. allowed on deposits, subject to sight drafts. $10 TO $500

Buckwalter & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS. [P. O. Box 4317] 10 Wall St., N. York.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Shun Drug Poisons.

MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS.

VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and BANDS are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, O.

$300 a month to energetic men and women everywhere. *Business honorable.* EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 151 Michigan ave., Chicago.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

HOWE'S NEVER-FAILING AGUE CURE Price, $1. Sold by Druggists. $500 REWARD IF IT FAILS TO CURE. DR. C. HOWE, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

$510,000. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Distributed every fifteen days.
1 Prize . . . . $100,000 | 1 Prize $50,000
2 Prizes, $25,000 each 50,000
854 Prizes, amounting to 310,000
Whole tickets $20; quarters, $5; twentieths, $1. Circulars of information free. Prizes cashed.
A. DONAU & CO., BANKERS. Post-office Box 2089. 21 Park Row, New York.
Royal Saxon and Brunswick Government Lotteries constantly on hand.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, PLAIN SPRING WAGONS, FARM WAGONS, Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City, Pa. Repairing promptly done.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

Duff's College.

The Idest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.
For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS, [9-3.-3mcom.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of THOS. GOODERHAM, dec'd.

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS GOODERHAM, late of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL A. FARBER, JOHN SOMERVILLE, Executors.
Susquehanna Twp., Sept. 10, 1875.-3t.*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Bernard Kelly, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Bernard Kelly to F. J. Parrish, of Gallitzin, in said county, in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Bernard Kelly. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Bernard Kelly will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will make the same known without delay. F. J. PARRISH, Assignee of Bernard Kelly.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOSEPH MOYER, dec'd.

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JOSEPH MOYER, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
AUG. MOYERS, J. H. DOUGLASS, Executors.
Clearfield Twp., Aug. 20, 1875. 6t.*

BLOOD! The BLOOD is the LIFE, and if it is impure the whole system will be diseased. You cannot purify a stream while the spring is corrupt; neither can you impart good health to the human body while the blood is conveying the seeds of disease to all parts of it. Therefore PURIFY the BLOOD, and nature will heal the disease. No remedy has ever been discovered which has effected so great a number of *permanent cures* as

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER!

It is rapidly acquiring a national reputation for the cure of

Scrofulous Affections, Cancerous Formations, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Skin Diseases.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, and cannot harm the most tender infant. Ladies who suffer from the debilitating diseases known as FEMALE COMPLAINTS will find speedy relief by using this remedy. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has our name—R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh,—on the bottom of each bottle.
For sale by all Druggists and Country Dealers, and by A. A. BARKER & SON, Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. [Sept. 10, 1875.-3m.]

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 4-16-1y. 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586.

KEEP IT HANDY.

The Reliable Family Medicine.

DIARRHEA, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Cramps, &c., quickly cured by the use of JARDELLA'S Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb.
An old, well-tried remedy, entirely vegetable, pleasant to take, quick and certain in effect; can be depended on in the most urgent cases; may be given to the youngest infant as well as to adults. It contains

NO CAMPHOR OR OPIUM.

It is a pleasant extract and readily taken by children. It has often saved life when physicians had despaired. Keep it in the house and use in time. All we ask for it is a trial. Don't let your dealer put you off with something else. Buy it. Try it. Sold by Druggists and Store Keepers throughout this State. Prepared only by HANSELL & BRO., 2000 Market St., Philadelphia.
July 2, 1875.-3m.

Andrew Moses, TAILOR AND DRAPER, Clinton Street, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE;

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.
Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. [May 2, 1873.-tf.]

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

USE

Averill Chemical Paint

PUT up in cans of all sizes and colors, ready to put the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at

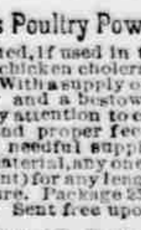
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 63 Wood Street,

[5-7.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [6m.]

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.



MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.



Meyer's Poultry Powder. Warranted, if used in time, to cure chicken cholera and gapes. With a supply of this Powder and a bestowal of ordinary attention to cleanliness and proper feeding, with a needful supply of dust, grit and eggshell-forming material, any one may keep Poultry (even in confinement) for any length of time, with both profit and pleasure. Package 25 cts., five for $1.00. Ask your dealer. Sent free upon receipt of price. Address, A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore.

WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY

LOTTERY!

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming.
June 25, 1875.-6m.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept.20.tf. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

Lost Race of the Monongahela.

A MACADAMIZED ROAD COVERED BY TREES ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Several years ago considerable excitement was created in Fairmount, W. Va., by the discovery of traces of an old macadamized road extending along the right bank of the Monongahela, opposite that place. Recently the government engineering party engaged in the surveying of the Upper Monongahela river, with the view of slackwatering that stream from Morgantown to Fairmount, examined this old road, and from the members of the party we learn that there can be no doubt but that this road furnishes another trace of the lost race that once dominated the continent before the Indians came into possession.

There are traces of the road for nearly eleven miles along the strip of bottom land between the hills and the river, after shifting its channel and cuting into the hills, has entirely obliterated every evidence of it. Generally the road is covered by from two to five feet of alluvium, either deposited through the course of ages by the river floods, or else by the slow washing off the hills skirting it. Its width is said to be fifteen feet.

The most curious feature about the road is that the stone from which it is formed appears invariably to have been burnt. Wherever the road shows itself in the cutting banks, it is marked by the black substratum of ashes. In depth the broken stone varies from six inches to eighteen inches of irregular fragments. The material employed appears to have been largely composed of boulders of red sandstone, and the conjecture is that they were broken after being made hot with water thrown upon them. There being few, if any, boulders in the river or adjacent country, the query arises, where could the material have been obtained to make this road?

At the crossings of the streams there are no traces of bridge abutments or piers, which leads to the conclusion that the streams were crossed on wooden bridges. At many points the road is covered with trees one hundred and fifty years old, which makes it certain that it was constructed long before the advent of the white man; and there are other circumstances surrounding the case which lead inevitably to the conclusion it was made in those early ages when a semi-civilized people inhabited North America. No one acquainted with the habits of the American Indians would give them credit for constructing such a work of art as this.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

WAS IT DONALDSON'S BODY?—The Milwaukee *Commercial Times* gives the following particulars of the discovery of a floating corpse in the lake a few days since. The body was described as limbless, the legs and arms having been worn or torn off by the action of the waters. That paper says:—Mr. Valtier, a respectable resident of the town of Lake, lives near the lake shore, a little south of the St. Francis Seminary. His words may be taken as true in every particular, as he is too well known to originate a yarn for the mere purpose of a sensation. Mr. Valtier claims that he was upon the beach and distinctly saw a limbless corpse tumbled here and there in the high surf. The waves would throw the body toward the land and then the undertow would draw it far out on the waves again. It was impossible for Mr. Valtier to secure the body with the means at his hands. So the body was left to float its strange way upon the waters of the boisterous lake. Some little distance below Mr. Valtier's house a small creek empties into the lake. The limbless body floated toward the mouth of the creek, and the waves forced it up its mouth, and there it was again seen by one of Mr. Valtier's neighbors, who, on account of the stench from the body and a natural repugnance to dead things, did not secure it; and after a while it floated out into the lake again, and has not been seen since. The strangest part of Mr. Valtier's story remains to be told. After the storm had subsided he was walking upon the sands, and thinking perhaps that the body he had seen might have washed ashore. Suddenly his attention was attracted to a fine calf boot upon the beach. He went to pick it up, and found that it was very heavy. Very naturally he supposed that the boot was filled with sand, and that caused the weight. He shook the boot in order to remove the sand, and then found, to his horror, that a human foot and leg yet retained possession of their protection when life animated the now decayed and senseless fragment of a man. The boot was thrown down in disgust by the finder. The boot is described as a fine French calf boot, No. 6 in size. It had not, evidently, belonged to a seaman. It is, of course, only a matter of conjecture, yet it is quite probable that the boot was worn by Donaldson on that fatal night when he sank into the waters of the lake. The boot should be recovered, as it could probably be identified by some of Donaldson's friends, if he had ever worn it.

NOVEL CURE FOR LOVE.—A new and amusing cure for love has lately been found effective in a fashionable Parisian faubourg. The son of a wealthy nobleman became enamored of his father's concierge (door porter), and determined to marry her. The aristocratic papa opposed, but moved at last by the despair of his son gave his consent, with the proviso that the smitten youth should go to sea for twelve months before the marriage. Shortly after his departure, the father, who had previously observed an embonpoint in the young bride intended, took her under his especial charge, gave her the most succulent food and wines, forbade her to take exercise as unbecoming in his future daughter, and, in fact, stall-fed her to such an extent that when the engaged swain returned from his year's voyage he was horrified to find, instead of the slender, elegant girl he left, an immensly fat woman, as big as two Albions rolled into one. Of course the ruse was successful, and the unfortunate victim of good cheer has been pensioned off.

DIDN'T SELL HER AN ORGAN.—It takes a woman to repulse a traveling agent sometimes. The other day a man called on Mr. C. at his place of business, and wanted to sell him a parlor organ. Mr. C., not wishing to buy, referred him to his wife. On the man's making his business known to the lady, she asked him if Mr. C. had sent him to her. "Yes, ma'am," he replied. "Well, sir," said Mrs. C., "you just go back and tell him that until he can furnish me with something besides mackerel to eat I can make all the music that is necessary around this house." The agent concluded he couldn't sell an organ there.

—It was an accidental discovery by Goodyear, that brimstone would vulcanize India rubber, and certainly one of the most important to the industrial interests of the world. A casual discovery, of a recent date, it is said, makes it possible to enamel car axles, and, indeed, all the various descriptions of bearings, and by this means to prevent the friction and heat which prove so expensive, dangerous, and oftentimes disastrous, in the running of cars and machinery. It is stated that it can be applied like a lubricant, and just as readily, which, if practically demonstrated by continuous use, must insure its universal introduction.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

-OF-

TIN, COPPER,

-AND-

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

-AND-

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13.-'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.



Mountain HOUSE!

Corner Centre and High Sts.,

EBENSBURG, PA.

UNDER its new management, this well known HOTEL solicits a continuance of public patronage. A limited number of

Summer Boarders

WILL BE RECEIVED.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST CLASS.

April 9, 1875.-2m. L. H. LINTON.

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

-AND-

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-16.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

THE HOLDIAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

Cheap Cash Store

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

A complete and elegant assortment of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, nea Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Lyon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Myers' Hotel. [5-14.-6m.*]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..........WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

Claims to the Discovery of Am...

Probably no archæological ... is enshrouded with more ... a greater charm than the disc... the western continent. Th... attested by the devotion and ... galaxy of men of genius, such ... boldt, Kingsborough, Squier ... and well nigh a score of other... various theories for the solution ... perplexing problem, many of ... geniously spun, are too numer... mention here. Only the ... claims to discovery and ... can receive attention. An... ica, with its noble monument... once grand civilization, is to... of darkness, and its history ... certainty. In our inquiries ... in a measure be exchanged ... jecture. Very scanty are the ... that come down to us from th... concerning their knowledge of ... lantic and the islands hidden ... som, though those indomitable ... ors, the Phœnicians, have p... pillars of Hercules and es... colonies on the western coast of ... in the ninth century befor... Three hundred years later ... according to Herodotus, Phar... fitted out an expedition, ... Phœnician sailors, and sent ... the entire coast of Africa. ... Canary Islands were ... colonized by the Phœnicians ... no doubt. Strabo, speaking ... Islands of the Blessed, or ... Isles, as they were afterward ... adds, "That those who p... those things were the Phœn... before the time of Homer ... sion of the best part of ... Spain." It is a well known ... these hardy adventurers ... were in the habit of preserv... the strictest secrecy the name... cation of the distant lands ... they engaged in commerce ... they sailed and traded, ... the ports of the British Isles ... main unknown. Whether ... by this nation of sailors ... ancients seem to have had ... markable information ... island or continent hidden ... of Darkness, as the Atlantic ... The first mention of this ... Theopompus, a celebrated ... tor and historian who flour... the time of Alexander the ... description of this distan... great dimensions, and inhabit... strange people, is preserved ... "Variæ Historiæ," written ... reign of Alexander Seve... Galaxy for October.

WONDERS IN YOUR BODY.—... your age be fifteen, or ... You have two hundred ... hundred muscles; your ... twenty-five pounds; your ... inches in length and ... diameter; it beats ... minute, 4,200 per hour, ... 36,792,000 per year. ... little over two ounces ... it, and each day it ... charges about seven ... derful fluid. Your lungs ... a gallon of air, and you ... per day. The aggregate ... air cells of your lungs, ... to be spread out, exce... The weight of your ... pounds; when you are ... weigh about eight ounces ... nerves exceed 10,000 ... Your skin is composed ... and varies from ... eighth of an inch in ... area of your skin is ... Each square inch cont... sweat-tubes or perspirat... of which may be likened ... draining-tile one-fourth ... making an aggregate ... surface of your body of ... a tile ditch for draining ... most seventeen miles long.

A PARROT STORY.—My ... an old gentleman who was ... lar in his habits. Every ... was his custom to take ... tea to visit some old friends ... name of Tate, who lived ... street. Before leaving ... would open the door of ... room where we used to sit ... say aloud, "Only going ... Tate's." Now it happened ... ing that Polly's cage-door ... open. We sometimes let ... about the room when he ... good, as a great treat. This ... we suddenly missed him ... room, and could not think ... had gone. We all set to ... searched the house high and ... Polly could we find. So ... father left, as usual, to pay ... our neighbors, leaving us ... for our pet. What was ... upon turning the corner ... to see Polly quitely waddl... the middle of the road. ... ly," said he, "where are you ... Upon which Master Poll ... impudent little head on ... looked up and said, "Only ... Tate's."—[Liberal Christian.

EXTINGUISHING KEROSENE ... —The alarming frequency ... from kerosene flames, ... the great difficulty ... subduing them, renders ... of any ready and conven... extinguishing them a matter ... importance to every household... haps one of the most ready ... to throw a cloth of some ... flames, and thus stifle it; ... cloth is not always conveni... kitchen, where such accidents ... frequently occur, some one ... mends flour as a substitute, ... always at hand in the kit... which it is said promptly ext... the flames. It rapidly absorb... fluid, deadens the flame, and ... readily gathered up and thrown ... doors when the fire is out.